

SARGENT ON IMMIGRATION

"On my last visit to Ellis Island, New York, I made a study of a Norwegian immigrant and his wife with their twelve sons and two daughters, a colony by themselves, with about \$800 in money—a good substantial family. The man came to the United States to make it his home. He went to Dakota and took up a homestead. Such people are among the most desirable ones whom you should bring down here to the Hawaiian Islands to help populate the islands and develop them. I hope to see such a class of immigrants come here and you should encourage them. They can raise big families to swell your population and develop your farming interests."—Hon. Frank P. Sargent, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Monday evening at the Young Hotel.

The development of the farming industry of the Hawaiian Islands, the increasing of the population by acquisitions of desirable immigrants, especially those who may already have emigrated to various sections of the United States, was a principal feature of the address of Hon. Frank P. Sargent, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration before the Mothers and Teachers' Club meeting held in the makai pavilion of the Alexander Young Hotel. The speaker made what may be designated as one of the strongest and most forceful pleas for the upbuilding of the Hawaiian Islands by Americans or naturalized Americans—not Asiatics, but the sturdy stock which is making Dakota and Minnesota bloom like Eden.

Mr. Sargent gave, equivocally, his personal opinion of what he thought was best for the islands. The islands must be Americanized, not Asiaticized. Promotion was far from being useless, for every dollar invested in it was of value, and exhibits of what can be grown here should be displayed even at Ellis Island to meet the gaze of the thousands of immigrants landing there every month.

After telling of the evils and advantages of immigration as observed at Ellis Island, Mr. Sargent came down to local issues. He is an easy speaker, gives statistics and facts in a way that hold the interest, and his address teemed with humor. He is a natural born talker. He spoke of the diseases of immigrants which were sufficient to turn them back whence they started, referring especially to trachoma, an affliction too frequently found in Japanese immigrants bound for Honolulu.

"Fortunately, you have not experienced much of this difficulty here," he said. "We have a few in each ship brought to this port who are denied admittance to the islands."

He then spoke of the Norwegian family, as given above, and continued: "Here in your country the immigrants are of the Asiatic class, some very desirable people. I know something of the character of the immigrants here. You have the highest type of Chinese in the islands, higher than we have on the mainland, and I so reported when I got back to Washington from here two years ago. In talking with the business men of the islands I found they considered the Chinese here as men to be well thought of. Unfortunately, perhaps, the laws of our country exclude from the United States the Chinese coolies. It is not for me to criticize my government, because any law that is passed it is my duty to be loyal and submit to it, but I do think that we are admitting into our country today many people who are not so desirable as are many of the Chinese that I have found in Hawaii. Perhaps, as we become better acquainted with the conditions of this particular section of the country, and we expand and become broader-minded, some moderate law may be passed whereby that particularly desirable class of Chinese which you have here, will be admitted."

"You have the Japanese in large numbers here. It requires no statement of mine to give evidence of the wonderful advancement of the Japanese. They have made their own record and now stand before the world as a nation among the great nations. There is no restriction upon the Japanese coming to this country. I infer that they are a very desirable class of people and are not of a class who would desire to have excluded, as some of our friends on the mainland indicate by their recent action. We have large numbers of Portuguese in New England and they make most excellent people. You have the Koreans and my observations of them here indicate a very good class of people to be employed on your sugar plantations."

"I hope to see a class of immigrants coming to your islands that would aid in upbuilding them and you should encourage them to come. While it is true that the great interest here is to get labor to be employed upon the plantations, you will pardon me if I say there is something else needed than labor for plantations. You want to enlist the people of the mainland to a knowledge of the splendid opportunities you have here for investment in different ways; you want to increase your population until the islands are filled with a sturdy class of people from all parts of the world, but especially from the mainland of the United States, of which you are, practically, a part and parcel."

MISCONCEPTIONS OF HAWAII.
"How much do the people of the mainland know of the Hawaiian Islands? Two years ago when I came here I had previously seen one or two people from Honolulu. I knew that you raised cane—(laughter)—down here all the time, but I did not quite grasp the idea of the kind of cane. I pictured to myself what Honolulu might be like. I thought it would be like Mexico and all the people on the streets would be

wearing sombreros. On the morning of my arrival as I stood on the bridge of the steamer with the captain I can assure you that I was very much surprised at what I saw ashore. When I got into town and ran up against electric cars and the people, I began to realize I was in a metropolitan city. There was little difference between it and many cities on the mainland, except in population. Then I came in contact with the business men and laboring men. In these islands I saw that Uncle Sam had one of his choicest possessions and I do not hesitate to say so, but when I got back east, in New England, an old lady asked me: 'Aren't they all savages down there?' and I said, 'No, not any more, than you find here in Boston.'"

"It is only by coming here and seeing for yourself that you can begin to realize the splendid opportunities here."

"It was my pleasure to be one of a party with Col. Hepburn of Iowa, in a trip around the island the other day. We were looking down at that big dam (Wahiawa) out here, and across that plateau. Hepburn said: 'This is a most beautiful spot and this entire stretch of country will be developed by as sturdy and as thrifty a class of people as there is in Iowa where I come from.' It is a little prophecy."

"There are lots of people in the United States who would like to come here and locate on that beautiful plateau and make their homes there—people who have money and who will take an interest in your economical and social life and tend to promote the welfare of your country. How can you do it? By making the people of the mainland know what you have got here and what your needs and interests are. Hepburn said:

"I HAVE BEEN IN CONGRESS FOR MANY YEARS AND GENERALLY HEAR ABOUT ALL THAT IS SAID, BUT I HAVE YET TO HEAR UPON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS THE FIRST WORD SAID IN REGARD TO THE OPPORTUNITIES AND THE NEEDS OF THESE ISLANDS."

"Just stop and think a moment. A man as prominent as Col. Hepburn is in the United States, sitting in Congress, and yet not learning in Congress of the splendid opportunities and the needs of these islands, and yet our government is spending thousands upon thousands of dollars in the development of the arid lands in Arizona, New Mexico and Indian Territory and where not a blade of grass grows except by artificial means. In Arizona there is no such climate as you have here. Why should not the government of the United States devote some of this money to the storing away in yonder mountain peaks a few gallons of water, to be afterwards distributed by flumes along where it is most needed. Then reach out here to get people to come here and settle down. They may not always raise cane, but something else of advantage. They will raise big families, however—(laughter)—to swell your population."

"Let the interests of the islands be fully understood by the mainlanders and some men may come from Iowa. One may be Col. Hepburn, because he has said he wanted to come down here and live, and he would not be a discredit to the community—(laughter)—even if he is an old man. Suppose he did come here and locate. He would be writing letters back to the mainland and some one else will come along and by and by you will find a lot of good people coming in. You are desirous of getting good citizens. It would be better if you fill up the islands with good sturdy Germans from Illinois, and Norwegians from Dakota, who will bring a few thousands of dollars to develop the country. How much better they are than the Asiatics. The latter are good people, yet if you can get into your communities a hundred families of good Germans, a hundred of Swedes and Swiss, who will make your canyons and defiles blossom like Eden, how much better it will be."

"In talking with business men here I find their ambition seems to be to get labor for the sugar plantations. I don't blame them, because they realize good returns, but you want to populate your cities more and get nice families here. You have a Promotion Committee which spends money to advertise the islands. Don't look upon that as a useless expenditure."

"GO INTO THE HALLS OF CONGRESS WITH SOME ONE WHO HAS HIS HEART AND SOUL IN THE WELFARE OF THE ISLANDS AND TELL CONGRESS WHAT YOU'VE GOT. Attract Congress's attention. Ask the government to get interested in the development of your harbors and get good people here."

Mr. Sargent then made a prophecy. He said that the Almighty in creating the world hid away in remote parts of the world some of its greatest treasures. The wealthiest mines were found in almost inaccessible places. He said people here would be startled to read in their morning paper some day of a great discovery back in our canyons, even coal. He said this seriously, although two years ago he had been told positively there was no such thing in the islands. He believed it was possible that minerals would yet be discovered. He said that some day the harbor would be dotted with steamers from all parts of the world, when the Panama Canal was finished. He hoped Governor Carter would get out an injunction when Taft's party came here, to enjoin the Secretary of War from leaving the islands for at least a week.

HONOLULU BOY HONORED.



PHILIP K. C. TYAU.

A cablegram has been received by Tyau Ahung announcing that his son, Philip K. C. Tyau, has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cambridge College, London, and is going to graduate this year. He was brought up in the Hawaiian Islands and attended

Iolani college, after which he attended St. John's College, Shanghai, China, where he was graduated from thence, entering Cambridge, in 1901. He will remain there for another year and a half, when he will obtain his degree in law, and may then return to Honolulu to practice his profession.

BIG LOT OF CONTRACTS BEFORE JUNE THIRTIETH

Things are doing in great shape by Superintendent Holloway to have contracts for public improvements under the loan fund put under way before June 30, when otherwise the appropriations would lapse.

Below is a list of works for which bids have been opened this week. Hawaii, it will be noticed, gets a new jail at Hilo, together with a schoolhouse in Puna and various road improvements, while Maui comes off well in roads and bridges, including tourist routes into Iao valley and up Haleakala mountain. The entire list follows, involving an expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$100,000:

Hauula Homestead Road and Bridges: Joe Correa, \$34,555; L. M. Whitehouse, \$3672; Christofferson, \$2500; J. Mansfield, \$3994.

Hilo Jail. 2-story. 1-story. A. Harrison.....\$25,000 \$15,780 L. M. Whitehouse.....27,750 15,715 I. Erickson.....29,985 15,715 Lambert & Wery.....23,591 15,110 J. D. Lewis.....23,430 15,691 Fernandes & Fernan.....25,228 16,100

Road, Kipahulu to Kahikini, Maui: J. Duggan, \$1259.19 and \$3048.79; Whitehouse, \$1762 and \$2963; J. C. Picanco & Bros., \$928.80 and \$3385—two schemes respectively.

Road, Wailuku toward Honokohau.

Monday, June 26, 8 p. m., Senior class dance, Pauahi hall.

The event which is drawing the attention of all Punahouites today is the reunion of Punahou students, teachers and trustees, past and present. This does not mean graduates alone; it includes everybody who has been connected with the school. The list begins with the Rev. O. H. Gulick, the oldest living Punahou student, and takes in everybody down to the youngest midget in the kindergarten, and others besides—for there are a good many who have been fortunate enough to marry into the Punahou family circle. Of course they are coming.

Gerrit P. Wilder has affairs in charge. Any Punahouite that does not come and help stow away some of that trainload of watermelons that Walter Dillingham and Chris. Holt are bringing up from Wailana will have to settle with Wilder. Besides the watermelons there will be other things to eat. Pudding, Griddle, J. B. Castle, A. F. Judd, Harold G. Dillingham and Ernest N. Smith will speak. Everything points to its being a gala Punahou day which no one should miss.

The exercises will begin at 4 o'clock.

BERRY'S TRIAL TO BE IN PRIVATE

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., June 3.—Behind closed doors the court-martial of Captain J. J. Berry, late quartermaster of the transport Sheridan, is under way here, with Colonel E. Z. Steever, Fourth Cavalry, as president, C. E. S. Wood, counsel for Berry, to-day objected to Captain E. W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, as a member of the board on account of his kinship to the judge advocate, and Sladen will not serve.

It is intimated that the defense will be that Captain Berry was insane when he entered the stateroom of Mrs. Mack, the wife of a brother officer, on the last trip from Manila. Mrs. Mack died on deck in her night robe when Berry appeared and appealed to officers on deck for aid.

FATHER JAMES ON THE BOND REVELATIONS

Honolulu, June 20, 1905.
Mr. E. C. Bond, Dear Sir: Allow me to offer you my feelings of gratitude for your contribution in the columns of the Advertiser (June 20) to the Hyde-Damien controversy. By stating the mistaken identity of the accused person you bring this really disgusting story to an end in the sense I have always claimed. You are a most valuable witness to show that Father Damien was really the wrong man in Dr. Hyde's accusations; that consequently all those who have listened to, believed, copied and promulgated the grievous charges, be they Sir Berry Smith from Samoa, or the Boston Transcript, or whosoever else may have taken stock in the said accusations, have done a great injury to Father Damien. What Dr. Hyde's intentions were when he made those most unfortunate

charges, God alone knows. But I venture to say that if he ever learned, as you say, that he unwittingly laid such grievous charges at the wrong man's door, it was his duty, his most sacred duty, to rectify his mistake, to rectify it openly, publicly—inviting all who had spread the falsehood to copy and spread also the rectification. But up to the present the falsehood is being spread and repeated over and over again, just as Mrs. R. L. Stevenson says in truth: "It is sure to be quoted with approval in the future by some mean bigot who would deny honor and justice to any Catholic."

Now, do you expect us to keep quietly silent, leaving the public mind feeding on poisonous falsehood? It was not James L. Reisel who resurrected and started this new dust raising through the press the world over. He raised his voice in the interests of truth that prejudice should fall, that mistakes, if committed in the past, should be honestly confessed by the guilty parties and avoided in the future. He wishes that mutual respect and confidence should reign between the different denominations, notwithstanding the differences of religious opinions.

If, as you say, somebody else, Father Damien's predecessor in Kohala, created a scandal by alleged immorality, for all I know the charge has not been proved and no sentence pronounced. But, nevertheless, those in authority of the Catholic Mission at that time should get credit for removing him from his office and sending him away from the country. It shows how strenuous their efforts are to uphold and protect the moral character of their members. I do not mean to say that all the Catholic priests are impeccable, but I do say that they have a right to be respected as long as they respect themselves, and that in presence of the record they have acquired in these islands in all the years past, those who wish to formulate charges against them should look out for what they are doing as much as I do look out for the moral conduct of our priests, just so much I feel it my duty to stand up for them and defend them when wrongly accused.

Now, as matters seem to be made plain by the present discussion, as above all Father Damien's moral character is cleared beyond the slightest shadow of doubt, through the latest valuable testimony of Mr. E. C. Bond, I am willing to end the controversy with the great satisfaction of having contributed to give to the public some valuable and needed information.

JAMES C. BEISEL.

THE NORWAY AND SWEDEN CONTEST

Editor Advertiser: All the Scandinavians here surely will be under much obligation to you for all the information concerning the Scandinavian trouble that you may give us through your paper ahead of the mail.

Your leader in the Gazette of June 9th is correct, except that the break partly is caused by encouragement from Russia. Norway knows well enough that what Russia needs of Scandinavia is the Norwegian harbors. But she knows, too, that the Norwegian harbors in Russian possession will considerably reduce the value of the British navy. Of Sweden, there is not much that can be of any practical use to Russia, and that may probably be the reason why Sweden has been so careless about the union. It really looks as if Sweden purposely has forced Norway to the break. For that reason we do not expect any further trouble except dynastical. Not a long time ago, I think, there was a majority in Norway for offering the Norwegian crown to one of the princes, but after the dynasty in the latest struggle plainly has shown a great sympathy for Sweden against Norway, a settlement in that way hardly can be considered.

The ideal principle in Norway at present seems to be to form a defensive union between the three Scandinavian countries, if the great powers will allow it. Joined, they may count some in the European concerns; separated, their weakness is their power (to use Bjornstjerne Bjornson's words).

In any case, we have to thank God for all the good the union has done to both of the countries as long as it has lasted.

W. HANNSTAD.

Kalihi, Maui, June 15, 1905.

PLAQUE OF THE NIGHT.

Keeps Thousands of People in Honolulu Awake.

Keeps you awake; can't sleep a wink. Breeds misery by day, profanity by night. Know what it is? Itching Piles. Itch, itch, itch. Nearly drives you crazy. Itching away in any position, any time.

Doan's Ointment cures Piles, Eczema and all itching skin diseases. Read what a local citizen says:

William Preston has been a resident of Victoria, Australia, for over half a century and is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$3.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hol-lister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MANGA REVA A HARD SHIP

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Manga Reva must have been something of a hell ship, if all tales are true. The matter developed in a hearing before United States District Court Commissioner Maling yesterday of charges preferred by seamen against First Mate Herbert E. Jones and Second Mate Joseph Boyd of assaulting seamen on the high seas. The men were both held to answer, with bail fixed at \$1000 in each case.

And Boyd, it seems, has been in trouble of the like sort before, having been accused of assaulting a seaman the last time he was in this port. But for some reason the charge against him was not pressed. This time, it is different.

There has been trouble on the Manga Reva ever since she has been on this beach. Now, just as she is ready to clear for the Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of sugar, the matter culminates, and she loses half a dozen of her crew—and two of her officers must be here to answer at the October term of the Federal Court. The half dozen seamen who have left the ship gave their testimony before Commissioner Maling yesterday. It was much alike, all of it. J. Garcia, who said he was an ordinary seaman, but not a sailor, told how he had been struck with a billet of wood by Boyd, the second mate, and prodded with a belaying pin and hit across the chest with an iron bar.

After he had told his story, First Mate Jones took him in hand and was starting to thunder questions at him in the regulation quaterdeck voice, when District Attorney Breckons interrupted him:

"Hold on, there; do not try any intimidation here. Ask your questions in an ordinary tone, and he will answer you."

And, after all, it only developed that Garcia was sick, probably when he shipped. He looked sick enough. And that he was an ordinary, not an able seaman.

Then a well-educated Norwegian, named Johnson, took the stand and revealed the interesting facts that he was a worker in wood and had shipped as a sailor despite the fact that he had a wooden leg.

"And I never heard of a sailor with a wooden leg," said First Mate Jones, with some disgust. Johnson had been asked to go up on the poop-deck, by the first mate, and had asked in turn what was wanted.

"Just come up to oblige me," the mate answered.

"Not unless there is a reason for it," replied the sailor.

The first mate called the second mate to compel Johnson to obey orders, and according to the sailor's tale, Boyd struck him and kicked him and finally backed him up against the rail and tried to twist his right arm out of its socket. Then the crew came and carried him to the poop. The man admitted that he was not a seaman, and that he had refused to obey that particular order. Also, he said that both mates were constantly under the influence of liquor while he was on the ship. Most of the men said this.

Then First Mate Jones took the stand, and denied everything the men had said, excepting that Johnson had refused to obey an order. Coaxed along by Mr. Breckons, he admitted that the second mate had pulled Johnson's nose, and that he might have shoved the man gently along with a belaying pin, just to help him pull the ropes and work the ship. Whatever Boyd had done, had been by his order.

Boyd, the more clever of the two mates, declined to take the stand or to make any statement, and then Commissioner Maling bound the two defendants over to appear at the October term of court. The sailors who bring the charges of cruelty have all left the Manga Reva.

ED TOWSE TO JOIN TAFT PARTY

Ed Towse leaves on the Manchuria today for the round trip in response to the following letter:

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1905.
Mr. Ed. Towse, Honolulu, T. H.: My Dear Towse: I intend going over to the Philippines with the Secretary of War. We are to sail on the Manchuria from San Francisco on July 8th, and I understand she is a mail boat with but limited time at Honolulu.

I want to see you very much and talk with you about a great many things, a few of personal nature, but much more about matters and things in the islands, its facilities in and out, and a thousand and one things of interest to me. Can't you be in San Francisco and go out on the ship with us, and then we would have a chance to talk matters over, and you would have an opportunity to become acquainted with the other members of the party.

Hoping you will be able to make the trip as suggested, I am, Sincerely yours,

P. E. WARREN.

Senator Warren will be Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee when Congress reassembles. He is now Chairman of the Committee on Claims and a member of the Military Committee. Senator Warren is serving his third term, and besides being an intimate friend of the President, is an exceedingly strong man in the Senate and in the Republican party.

Knowledge of the whereabouts of Karl August Welckelbaum is desired by the Imperial German Consulate.